WHEELING, WEST VA., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1876.

VOLUME XXIV---NUMBER 136.

The Intelligencer.

Local Taxation in Brooke County for Many Years Past.

A subscriber to the INTELLIGENCER

in Brooke county sends as an exhibit showing the local taxation in that county since 1860. In order the more plainly to show the bearing of the figures for each year he takes a farm of 400 acres, instead of taking the whole county, assuming its value to be a fair average of the county at the several dates of re-valuation :

For year.	County levy.	Township, including Schools.	Gunnania 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Bounty-Aid to Vol-		\$ 6,732 \$ 11,502	Remarks.	
1860 40 1861 40 1862 40 1863 40 1863 40 1863 40 1863 40 1863 40 1863 40 1863 30 1874 33 1871 33 1872 33 1873 33 1874 36 1875 36 1875 36 1876 36 1877 36 1877 36 1877 36 1877 36 1877 36 1877 36 1877 36	10 10 15 40 25 20 20 40 40	1 00 85 60 70 50 40 40 25 28					75 to 90 1 10 73 \$\frac{1}{2}\$	Sec \$100

about \$500.

I think it very appropriate at this time that the facts should be presented to the real estate holders of this county, and indeed of the whôle State, for on them rests almost the entire burden of taxation, owing to the invisible nature of personal

estate.

The remedy for this state of things rests in breaking up our foolish ideas of politics in local affairs, State and county, and in inducing men qualified to manage our affairs to take the helm.

The Burdett Impeachment.

The Senate having assembled at half-past 10 o'clock, the journal of the last

past 10 octoos, the journal of the last meeting was read.
W.T. Burdett appeared and was sworn in as a member of the Senate.
A resolution to pay the Committee Clerks the same compensation as is paid the Assistant Clerk of the Senate was of-

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A resolution to pay the Committee Clerks the same compensation as is paid the Assistant Clerk of the Senate was offerred.

Senator Dennis moved to amend by making the per diem \$4, which was adopted.

Senator Caldwell offered the further amendment that they be paid up to and including the 30th inst, and that thereafter their services be dispensed with, which amendment was agreed to.

At 11 o'clock Manager Good resumed his argument for the State and apologized for the necessity which compelled him to continue the irksome task of reading authorities. He then referred to the language embodied in the constitution as to high crimes and misdemeanors. The interpretation given the generic word "misde meanors" by such authorities as Blackstone and Blake was conclusive proof that it was not confined to indictable offenses. It included public crimes or wrongs that were in violation of the rights and duties due the community. The Senators would analyze the testimony and determined whether the respondent had violated any of the rights and duties owing to the State and if he had, find him guilty of misdemeanor. Sliould the Senate conclude from the testimony concerning; the transactions of Mr. Burdètt, in accepting \$1,000 from the Merchants Bank, in combining with his son to make investments in the banks by the aid of the public moneys, in making a proposition to J. N. Camden wherethe Merchants Bank, in combining with his son to make investments in the banks by the aid of the public moneys, in making a proposition to J. N. Camden wherein he admitted he was doing wrong, but claimed that William stood between him claimed that William stood between and and all danger, there was no aniago-nism to the proper administration of the duties of his office, that there was no mis-conduct, then there was no misdemeanor.

Although the accused was not charged with incompetency, yet that word in the Constitution fully sustained the position Constitution Inity sustained the postorior of the Managers that the fundamental law of the State did not intend that there should be no impeachment except for indictable crimes. As to amenability for offenses committed during a prior term of effice the counsel for the dictable crimes. As to amenability for offenses committed during a prior term of office the counsel for the respondent had relied upon the plea made in the Barnard case, which was that the court should not take cognizance of the articles embracing matters which occurred in his former term of office. this case it was denied that the taking bribes and the perversions of law had been purged away by the popular vote. The people were supreme, but they had limitpurged away by the popular people were supreme, but they had limitpeople were supreme, but they had limited there own power by constituting the
Assembly the grand inquest. When the
Constitution therefore specified the offense and put the offender in the hands of
the Assembly, where reposes the power
to take him out of their hands? The
people put a man in office for what they
know of him; the Assembly puts him out
for what they discover about him. This for what they discover about him. This was the argument of Mr. Van Cott and was sustained by the Senate of New York. There was no political bias in the case. It was a clear case of reform inside the party. Mr. Good here detailed the law in relation to felony, and said if the Constitution had not intended the im-peachment of officials to be analagous, it would have been so stated in the Consti-tution. But aside from that he claimed that nearly every charge against the Treasurer was indictable. He then re-Treasurer was indictable. He then recited the provisions of the statute in relation to reports which distinctly laid down that if an officer made a false report he should be deemed guilty of perjury. The Senate had been told by Governor Jacob that the semi-annual reports that could not be found were of like character to those that had been produced, and those produced did not contain the rate and amount of interest paid by the several depositories as required by statute; they morely gave the Caspian, from Liverpool, has arrived.

total amount. It was a happy omission, which enabled the Treasurer to at once defraud the people and avoid the guilt of perjury. He then entered into the legal definition of bribery, extertion and conspiracy. With this Mr. Good closed his remarks upon the law of the case, and the court took its noon recess.

Manager Good resumed and took up as he had announced at the close of the forenon session, the consideration of the facts in the case. He commenced with the transactions with the Morchants Bank of Charleston and going through the minutia of all the transactions with all the banks, carefully noted their character and the relation of the various charges preferred against the respondent in relations. AFTERNOON. preferred against the respondent in rela-tion thereto. We are told, said he that in preferred against the respondent in relation thereto. We are told, said be that in relation thereto. We are told, said be that in relation there to the state has lost nothing. We have shown that this claim cambridge in the state has lost nothing. We have shown that this claim cambridge in the state has lost nothing. We have shown that this claim cambridge in the state has lost that which is of more value to the state has lost that which is of more value to the state has lost that which is of more value to the state has lost that which is of more value to the state has lost that which is of more value to the state has lost that which is of more value to the state has lost that which is of more value to the state has lost that the first of the cambridge in the integrity of their officers. The man many, the confidence of the people in the integrity of their officers. The man man many, the confidence of the people in the integrity of their officers. The man man many, the confidence of the people in the integrity of their officers. The man man many, the capedity is of their officers. The man man man man man man, the safe of the state has lost that the shall which is of more value to the state has lost that the shall which is of more value to the state of the people in the integrity of their officers. The man man man, the safe of the ransactions the State has lost that the set at these transactions the State has lost noth-

est, and yet they had the largest amount; that all we had to do was to keep them in repair. Yet, as you see, taxation for local or county purposes has not diminished but per contra, has increased as the farm above indicates from \$24 in the first three years of the table to \$46 — in the last, three for each year (almost 100 per cent difference) without our having realized any corresponding benefit.

During the first period of low valuation we had no county indebtedness whatever, everything being paid for as we went along. Now, in addition to the ordinary expenditure, we have a bonded debt of near \$150,000, to meet interest on which requires an additional levy on the same land of about \$45 annually. And to pay the principal thereof would require the owner of that farm to pay about \$\$500. It think it very appropriate at this time

approval.
In conclusion, we have (said the Manager) proven four distinct charges: bribe-ry, corruption, misconduct and perjury. To this high court the people look for

Bellatre Locals.—The pupils of the new high school, together with several outsiders, visited No.8 department of the public schools vesterday afternoon, and were pleasantly entertained by the scholars with essays, readings and declarations.

declamations.

The meetings in the Disciples Church of this place continue with unabated in-terest. Two converts were immersed

the woods, who thus far have been able to haul but few logs to the streams for lack of practicable roads.

A Scandinavian named Erickson was A Scandinavian named Erickson was found dead yesterday in the suburbs of Minneapolis, having evidently been murdered. The murder had without doubt been committed by two men. One of the murderers has been arrested, whose confession places his accomplice in reach of the police. A woman quarrel is said to have been the cause of the murder.

Gale on the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 28.—The gale which prevailed Sunday last is represented by sea-faring men to have been the most severe felt on the coast for years. Fears are entertained for the safety of the British Ship Prince Alberta, which help this Proof for Pearland which left this port for Portland on the 16th ult. She took a pilot on board off Columbia river bar on the 13th inst., but has not been seen or heard of since.

St. Louis Whisky Trials.

St. Louis Whisky Trials.

St. Louis, January 28.—Upon the resumption of the McKee trial this morning Wm. H. Hatch, of Hannibal, Mo., addressed the jury, presenting the first of the closing argument of the defendant. He devoted himself to an anaylsis of the testimony for the governmet, claiming to show that McKee was the victim of a conspiracy on the part of Engeleke, Fitzroy, Tharpe and others.

Enneral of General Granger. LOUISVILLE, Kv., January 23.—The funeral of General Gordon Granger at Lexington to-day was conducted under a military escort, Rev. Paul Shipman, rec-tor of Christ Episcopal Church, officiat-

By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28.— Henry H. Starkweather, a Representa-tive in Congress from Connecticut, died here this morning.

REPORTED BACK.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning decided to report back to the Senate the papers purporting to be the credentials of the election of J. B. Eustis as Senator from Louisiana, with a recommendation that they lie on the table without further ac-tion, because the committee find that at the time of his alleged election there was the time of his alleged election there was no vacancy. This report was determined on by the votes of Messrs. Morton, Logan, Mitchell and McMillan, against Messrs. Saulsbury, Merriman and Cooper. Wadleigh and Cameron (of Wisconsin) were absent. The inference intended by the majority to be drawn from this report is that the Kellogg government was the de jure government, and that Pinchback was legally elected.

The National Democratic Executive Committee meets this evening.

Committee meets this evening

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations in their consideration of the million and a half Centennial appropriation bill to-day, deemed it unnecessary to rectify the clerical errors in the preamble, as this does not affect the body of the bill, and might delay the passage of the measure by returning it to the House for concurrence. They therefore reported the bill precisely as it came from the House.

NEW YORK.

International Ocean Telegraph Company.

New York, January 28.—The stock-holders of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, President Orton in the Chair, yesterday considered plans for an equitable basis for consolidation of the preferred and common stocks and referred to the directors with power to act. The plan recommends the retirement of the preferred stock and the issuance in lieu thereof of three shares of common for every two shares of preferred stock, no stock to be reissued until 90 per cent of the stockholders have given their consent in writing.

PLOT TO ROB ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY PLOT TO ROB ADAMS EXPERSS COMPANY,
A plot to rifle the safes of the Adams
Express Company has just been made
public. Samuel Gaunt, a discharged enployee, recently informed private detectives that Francis E. McMahon, also discharged from the service of the company,
had called upon him, and, exhibiting
duplicate keys manufactured from wax
impressions he (McMahon) had taken of
the locks known as the Pittsburgh and
New York safes, proposed, that the two
should enter the building and rifle the
safe. When McMahon was made aware New York safes, proposed that the two should enter the building and rifle the safe. When McMahon was made aware that the company and authorities knew of the intended robbery, he entered into negotiations with John Hoey, 'lifrough' Counselor Kentzing, offering to surrender the keys if not prosecuted. Hoey would only agree that if McMahon would surrender himself with the keys and tell all he knew concerning the many thefts from the safes of the company, furnishing the names of his accomplices, including the name and address of the manufacturer of the keys and all other facts within his knowledge, he would not be very rigorously prosecuted. McMahon would not consent to this. Negotiations were broken off and McMahon fled the city.

A Utah Delegation Visits the President.

A Utah Delegation Visits the President.

Washington, January 28.—The President was visited to-day by a delegation from Utah, consisting of Oliver A. Patton, Register of the land office at Salt Lake City, General Maxwell, U. S. Marshal tor Utah, and other prominent Gentile citizens of the territory. The delegation desire particularly to obtain some means by which the crime of polygamy may be reached in the courts, and to this end propose a revision of the jury law, by which polygamists shall be excluded as jurors, as under the present system, with Mormon polygamists in the jury lox, it is an impossibility to obtain convictions. The interview also related to the suffrage question in Utah, the delegation contending that the church leaders entirely control the ballot among the Mormons, many of whom would yote ormons, many of whom would vote th the Gentiles if allowed. The Preson expressed his sympathy for any ovement tending to alleviate the pres-at condition of matters in Utah and the

evils of polygamy.
It is understood that Colonel Patton will be appointed U.S. District Attorney

for Utah Railroad Lease. COLUMBUS, O., January 28.—C. W. Wooley, of Cincinnati, is here with a proposition, backed by prominent Cincinnati capitalists, to lease the Cincinnati Southern railroad if that city will complete the road from Nicholasville to

NASHVILLE, January 28.—Alfred Red-dick, sixteen years old, sent a bullet through his heart to-day after some slight from a married woman for whom he had

from a married woman for whom he had formed a strong attachment.

LOUNYILLE, January 28.—Alfred Reddick, sixteen years of age, formed a liason some months ago with the wife of David Rees, in Nashwille, Tenn. Mrs. Rees today forbade Reddick coming to see her, and sometime later he went into her husband's apartment, procured a pistol and killed himself. Reddick seemed passionately enamored of Mrs. Rees and would have done most anything at her command. have done most anything at her command The coroner's jury found a verdict of suicide and charged the woman with being the cause of the deed. Mrs. Rees is the mother of children and old enough to have been Reddick's mother.

A Cold Snap Coming.

OMAHA, January 28.—The most terrific wind from the northwest has prevailed throughout this section of country all day. The weather is very cold and the air full of frost and ice.

Repeal of the Geghan Law COLUMBUS, O., January 28.—After a long discussion the Sanate by a party vote passed the House bill to repeal the Geghan law.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE

WASHINGTON January 28, 1876. The Speaker announced the following select committee on the real estate pool and Jay Cooke indebtedness: Glover, New, Lewis, Pratt and Smith, of Penn-

at the Navy Yards.

Mr. Singleton, from the Committee on

next.

Mr. Springer introduced a bill to pro-hibit American citizens from owning slaves in foreign countries, and to regu-late elections in Utah Territory. Re-

Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill to amend the act of the 18th of February, 1871, pensioning soldiers of the war of 1812, and to restore to the pension rolls assage. Mr. Conger made the point that it must est be considered in Committee of the

The point was sustained and the bill so referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Haskins in the chair) on the Military Academy appropriation bill.

The Clerk proceeded to read the bill by sections for amendment.

Mr. Hamilton (New Jersey) moved to amend the clause for the pay of cadets by striking out the words "at \$450 each in addition to rations" and substituting the words "at \$550" ords "at \$540." Mr. Hale moved to amend the amend

Mr. Hale moved to amend the amendment by striking out \$540 and substituting \$600. In support of his amendment Mr. Hale said he deprecated anything which should be looked upon as an attack on this institution.

Mr. Randall, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, opposed Mr. Hale's amendment. He said the fact was that none of the money went into the pockets of the cadets, but was in fact an appropriation made for their support, and that it was believed that \$540 was sufficient for that purpose. No gentleman knew better than the gentleman from Maine (Hale) that the committee had decided on a uniform reduction through all the departments, that the reduction was to departments, that the reduction was to be ten per cent., and was to be further arried out by reducing the number of imployes twenty per cent. and by increasing the hours of service from six to ight.

Mr. Cox—That's a small business; it's only copying an old joke.

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creasing the hours of service from six to eight.

Mr. Hale asked Mr. Randall whether he did not propose to make any exceptions to that rule.

Mr. Randall replied that as there were exceptions to all the rules, so the committee had some important exceptions to this rule. It had excepted, for instance, the Vice President and Librarian of Congress and they should continue to make gress, and they should continue to make exceptions in cases of meritorious and trusted in differs of the government, but the policy of the gentleman from Maine (Hale) seemed to indicate a determined for purpose on the part of the other side of the House to obstruct the committee in its economical reform movement. He hoped that the members on his side of the House would march forward to the support of the Committee on Appropriations, for he declared to the House and to the people that in no particular did that committee mean to do injustice in the least [feet] ress, and they should continue to make

but he was not going to vote for an un-

just reduction to please any party.

Mr. Neal also opposed the reduction.
Messrs, O'Brien, Townsend (N. Y.) and
Hoar spoke apainst the reduction.
The question was taken up on Mr.
Hale's amendment, and it was rejected by
a vote of 38 to 96.
Mr. Cox complained that the members
on the Republican side of the House were
obstructionists to reform. They had commenced opposing reform on the West
Point bill. Where would they end? They
would onpose reform on the navy bill, on

would oppose reform on the navy bill, on the consular diplomatic bill and on the civil service bill. Where was reform to civil service bill. Where was reform to begin if not in this particularly prodigal and luxurious system at West Point. There was no other place where they could begin so well. He had had an order from Gen. Townsend signed by order of the Secretary of War in which he read that "no officer, either active or retired, shall directly or indi-Southern railroad if that city will complete the road from Nicholasville to Chattanooga. This company propose to use the road already built through Kentucky to Lexington and occupy and operate the Southern road as fast as sections five miles long are completed, they to pay Cincinnati an equitable portion of the the gross receipts and transport all the material required by the trustees of the Southern road, to be carried from the Chior river to any point on the line at the actual cost of transportation. This will practically give Cincinnati a completed road to Cinitanooga and, in Mr. Wooley's judgment, save Cincinnati between two and three million dollars of what it would cost if the road was built to Lexington.

Nasivillet, January 28.—Alfred Reddick, sixteen years old, sent a bullet through his heart to-day after some slight from a married woman for whom he had from smarried woman for whom he had from smarried woman for whom he had the content of the

Mr. Hale—1 do not propose to take any leasons in economy from the gentle-man from New York. I have had some experience in this House in attempting to reduce the expenditures of the Gov-ernment. The Committee on Appropri-ations in the past years have endeavored to show that the other Committees have come through a great work in that direceccived assistance in that work the gentleman from New York (Cox) yet he stands here to-day and points to is and to me as standing in the way of reduction in the expenditures of the a reduction in the expenditures of the Government, and he arrogates to himself and his party the credit of first seeking to

seen the burdens of the people.

Mr. Chairman, that gentleman knows at we are to-day two months advanced this session; he knows that the main

making fresh demands upon the treasury; he knows that these claims are coming up from the South in demands running from ten dollars to sixty millions, and that they aggregate ten times as much as the Republican party has saved heretofore. He knows that there is not a man in the South who has let a much through the He knows that there is not a man in the South who has lost a mule through the advance of the federal army who is not coming up here and clamoring for pay from the United States. He knows that that there is a claim here for sixty million dollars to pay a cotton tax. The point of all that I am saying is that when these claims come up and are pushed from that side of the House he will not dare to yote against them.

of New Mexico as a State. Referred.
Mr. Goodin asked leave to offer a resolution declaring that the people of the United States constitute a nation to the extent and for the purposes defined in the Federal Constitution; that the rights and powers of the United States Government are defined and limited by the Federal Constitution and cannot be enlarged or diminished except by amendments to the Constitution, &c.

Mr. Hamilton and others objected.
On motion of Mr. Whitthorn a select committee consisting of Messrs. Whilthorn, Willis and Danford were authorized to take the testimony at Norfolk in regard to the alleged abuses and frauds at the Navy Yards.

exception.
Mr. Cox (in reply to Hale)-The gen Mr. Cox (in reply to Hale)—The gendiplomatic appropriation bill, which was
made the special order for Wednesday
next.

Mr. Springer introduced a bill to prohibit American citizens from owning
late elections in Utah Territory. Referred.

Mr. Cox (in reply to Hale)—The genfund anything in my record
of votes either for retrenchment or
prodigality to justify him in saying that
constituents. What did he mean by my
masters? On-what meat doth this our
totalk in that way? [Laughter and extiment.]

Mr. Hale—does the gentleman want me to answer?

Mr. Cox—Yes, and promptly.

Mr. Hale—I mean the leading influence of the party of which the gentleman is an active and honored member—influences which he will be bound to follow and (so far as I may say so without being official) to obey.

Mr. Cox—That belongs to the future. The gentleman (Hale) has been known in the last three or four Congresses as "Blaine's little bub," [Laughter and increased excitement and confusion.]

Mr. Garfield rose to a point of order, but Hale got in, in the uproar and the confusion, his retort in these words: "I will put myself against the buzzing fly that was shood out of reputation and fame by the late member from Massachusetts by the late member from Massachusetts (Butler)." [Laughter, and lond raps to order by the Chairman.]

Garfield again called the gentleman to

Mr. Cox asked him in a tone of injured

Mr. Cox asked him in a tone of injured innoceace, Why did you allow him to put me in that predicament?

Mr. Hale (defantly)—I do not call the gentleman to order. I hope he will be allowed to go on and that I shall be allowed to explain.

Mr. Garfield—I call the gentleman (Cox) to order, and insist on the words being taken down alluding to Hale as "Blaine's little bub."

Mr. Cox (in a pacific mood)—I with-

down.

Mr. Hale (in a belligerent mood)—I am willing to put "shoo fly" against them.

Mr. Cox—That's a small business; it's

Mr. Cox—I was only provoked into using them by the very unparliamentary language of my friend from Maine. He had no right to attribute to me any servility. I never obeyed the behests of the South. All through the war I stood by my country. He had no right to indulge in that. I never voted for a Southern claim. I did not vote eitherfor the Centennial. Did you vote for it?

Mr. Hal—I did.

nnial. Did you vote for it? Mr. Hale-I did. Mr. Hale—I dtd.
Mr Cox (triumphantly)—You voted
for it this session, but last session you
voted against it and gave good reasons for

Laughter.]
Mr. Hale—I have good reasons for oth votes. Mr. Cox-Now, sir, keep courted

mr. Cox—Now, sir, keep conrecous.

Mr. Durham spoke against a reduction for the pay of cadets. He said he was in favor of legitimate reductions, but he would not be led into the feduction by a party or the leaders of a party.

Mr. Atkins asked Mr. Durham whether he was an independent Democrat.

Mr. Durham replied that he was as good a Democrate any man on the floor, but he was not recipit to yote for an unitary of the proposed special properties. The Chair feels it his duty to say, and say emphatically, that in a dignified body as this ought to be this constant coming, and the Chair will appeal to the good sense and judgment and common developed the members of this body in asking them to refrain from the body in asking them to refrain from the proposed sense and subject to the members of this body in asking them to refrain from the proposed sense and subject to the proposed sen ing seats in the galleries that if they attempt it, the Chair will at once order the
galleries to be cleared. The Chair cannot
maintain order on the floor of the House
unless every member observes the dignity,
and courtesy appropriate to the House of
Representatives.

Mr. Cox said he entirely approved of
the Sowber's ruling and continued his

Mr. Cox sauce the Speaker's ruling, and continued his remarks. He said that when the Democratic side of the House, after a hard struggle to get into power after the scoundrelism, after the swindling and prodigality of many years (never straight, learn appeted) on your side of the always crooked) on your side of the House (Republican) and on the part of the Administration, comes in here with one little bill for West Point, not seeking one little bill for West Point, not seeking to reduce the expenses beyond what they were in 1837, it is opposed by the Republican economists, cating their own words and going back on their own record. In the name of the people who are distressed, in the name of honest men everywhere, I protest in one word ngainst the whole body of that side of the House as wanting in fair, square economy. All your platforms favor retrenhment, and the ing in fair, square economy. All your platforms favor retrenchment, and the people cry for it, and yet on the very first pportunity, when there is an honest bill brought in here which cuts down the ody of the Republicans fly in the face of their own platforms and of their previ

ous record.

Mesers, Conger and Garfield opposed the reductions, and Mr. Lamar favored

Mr. Hale defended himself from the tary of War or the General of the Army."

Mr. Hale defended himself from the charge of inconstancy brought against this paper put on record (alluding to Gen. Townsend's order), so that members can tennial bill last year and for it this year. see from whence the information comes by which the gentlemen on the other side of the House oppose conomy.

Mr. Hale defended himself from the charge of inconstancy brought against the centre the incomparison of the constancy brought against the centre that the present of the charge of inconstancy brought against the centre than the part of the charge of inconstancy brought against the centre than the present of the charge of inconstancy brought against the centre of inconstancy brought against the centre of inconstancy brought against the charge of inconstancy brought against the centre of inconstancy brought against the centre of inconstancy brought against the centre of inconstancy brought against the charge of inconstancy brought against the centre of inconstancy brought against the centre of the charge of inconstancy brought against the centre of the charge of inconstancy brought against the centre of the charge of inconstancy brought against the centre of the charge of inconstancy brought against the centre of the charge of inconstancy brought against the charge of in

amendments, ar. Hamilton's amendment making the pay of cadets \$540 without additional rations, was agreed to. All other amendments, either in regard to cadets or professors, were voted down. Without disposing of the bill the com-Without disposing of the bill the committee rose.

Mr. Barnum offered resolutions for the

It was placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would call it up for action on Monday next.

Mr. Hitchcock presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of New Mexico asking the passage of an act to admit that Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the other States. Referred.

Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the papers of J. B. Eustis for a seat as United States Senator from Louisiana, with a written report declaring that in the opinion of the committee there is no vacancy in the Senate, P. B. S. Pinchback having been elected United States Senator for term commencing March 4, 1873. He recommended that the papers be laid on the table and printed. So ordered.

Mr. Saulsbury said as a member of that committee he dissented from the conclusions of the majority. In his judgment there was a vacancy at the time of the election of Eustis and his credentials, although not regular in form, were all that was necessary to entitle him to his seat, and at the proper time he (Saulsbury) would state the grounds of his dissent.

Mr. Merriman also dissented and said he had given his reasons in part at considerable length.

Mr. Merriman also dissented and said he had given his reasons in part at considerable length.

Mr. Cooper also dissented. He believed the committee had considered and reported on a question not pertaining to the case of Eustis. The report just submitted seems to be based upon the idea that Pinchback was elected, and he did not think that question was before the committee.

nesday of next week he would ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the Louisiana Senatorial case. He thought it ought to be settled one way or The Chair stated that Wednesday had

The Chair stated that Wednesday had been set aside to pay tribute to the memory of the late Senator from Connecticut, Mr. Ferry.
Mr. Morton then said he would call the Louisiana case upon the following day.
Mr. Logan Introduced a bill to establish a mint for the manufacture of gold and silver at Chicago. Referred.

Mr. Allison submitted an amendment roviding that any issue of said bonds be-ond the sum of \$15,000,000 is hereby rohibited.

prohibited.

Mr. Sargent said he did not think the amendment of his friend from Iowa went far enough. He therefore submitted the following as a substitute for that amendment: "And provided that the certificates heretofore issued by the Board of Audit, including those converted into 3-65 bonds and those which have not been so converted and certificates hereafter to be converted, and certificates hereafter to be issued by the Board of Audit or their successors in office, shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of \$15,000,000.

Mr. Allison said the amendment of Mr. Sargent might be added to that submitted

ted.

Mr. Hamilton (Texas) inquired if the Senator from California (Sargent) thought his amendment would stop the 3-95 bonds. As long as Congress recognized these bonds the issue of them would be continue. He would undertake to say that the issue would go on until the amount reached \$50,000 unless Congress stopped it.

Mr. Sargent said that the object of his amendment was to cut off the power of the Commissioners to issue any more bonds.

be Commissioners to issue any more bonds.

Mr. Sherman said that the statement made by the Senator from Iowa (Allison) yesterday, that the District Commissioners had exceeded the powers conferred on them excited surprise. The gentlemen composing this Board of Commissioners were men of the lighest character, and on that account were called here to take the place of the local Government which had given discontent to Congress. If shere had been an over issue of these bonds, the fault was with the Board of Audit, and not with the Commissioners. The net of June 20, 1874, contemplated that the Commissioners should go on and complete, the conteracts already

to provide a government for the District submitted at the last session by Mr. Mor-rill, of Maine, and said the Senator from Indiana (Morton) found something in it against color or previous condition of servitude, and he thundered away at it The Senator from Delaware (Bayard) found something in it about the liquor business which aroused him.

Mr. Morton-That was against the

the reason for his vote against it last Congress was that the bill then would have committed the government to the whole cost of the Exposition. He had never had an unpleasant personal contraversy with any member, but when in the midst of a discussion that was not personal, but might be called animated, there was language used which should only be heard in low places, and when such language was hurled at him he was so vain that he was apt to retort as he had done a few moments in language equally unparliamentary, for which he should here of the House, apologize.

Mr. Thurman—Xes, it was entirely too moral. [Renewed laughter.]

Resuming his argument Mr. Thurman spoke of the estimate to complete the vark shomitted by Governor Shepherd, and said they were made after the work had been ordered and the contracts award only be heard in low places, and when such language was hurled at him he was so vain that he was apt to retort as he had done a few moments in language equally unparliamentary, for which he should probably, as he did now in the presence of the House, apologize.

Mr. Thurman—Xes, it was entirely too moral. [Renewed laughter.]

Resuming his argument Mr. Thurman spoke of the estimate to complete the vark about he per sum and when such a sum and the pordered and the contracts award and it was a qualified guarantee clause of the 8-65 bonds, and said it was a qualified guarantee clause of the beating the issue of the 3-65 bonds, and said it was a qualified guarantee clause of the beating the issue of the 3-65 bonds, and said it was a qualified guarantee clause of the beating the personal contracts award and the contracts award and they were made after the work had been ordered and the contracts award and they were made after the work had been ordered and the contracts award and they were made after the work had been ordered and the contracts award and they were made after the work had been ordered and the contracts award and they were made after the work about a sum and they were made after the work had been portion of the interest and principal of these bonds should be paid out of the Na-

tional Treasury, and the balance could be

appointment of a committee of seven for superintending the funeral of Mr. Starkweather, who died in Washington this morning, and that his remains be removed to Norwalk, Conn., under the charge of the Sergeant-at-arms and attended by the committe, and that as an additional mark of respect the House do now adjourn. The resolutions were agreed to SENATE.

The President protem laid before the Senate the House bill fixing the rate of postage on third-class mail matter, which was read by title and referred.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported without amendment the House bill relating to the centennial celebration of American independence, and recommended its passage. It was placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would call it up for action on Monday next.

Mr. Hitchcock presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of New Mexico asking the passage of an act to admit that Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the other States.

ral Government for supplies furnished United States troops during the late war. Referred to the Committee on Military

Referred to the Committee on Military
Affairs.

A message was received from the House
of Representatives announcing the death
of Mr. Starkweather and the action of the
House taken thereon.

The Senate as a mark of respect to the
memory of the deceased adjourned till
Monday.

Legislative Investigation.

New Orleans, January 28.—In the Senate to-day a resolution was introduced asking for a joint committee to investigate the rumors as to Senator J. R. West having been elected by bribery and other corrupt measures, and also the charges preferred against him in the public print. Senator Weber, from West Felicians, offered the resolution given below, which was adopted after a spirited debate, the Democratic members finally withdrawing their objection after failing to amend so Democratic members finally withdrawing their objection after failing to amend so that the committee should be a joint committee of both houses. It was, however, amended that the committee should sit in New Orleans.

WHEREAS, It is currently reported that there exists in the parishes East and West Fileciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Helena, organized bands of men

St. Helena, organized bands of men styling themselves "Regulators," whose sole object seems to be the persecution of and driving out of office all Republican officials in these parishes both State and preceding

officials in these parishes both State and parochial.

WHEREAS, It is currently reported that several of the Republican officials have been threatened with violence, and in some instances death, unless they resigned, and in consequence they sent their resignations to the proper authorities and afterwards left their homes to escape further violence.

WHEREAS, In justification of these violent measures these "Regulators" have declared that said officials were "ignorant, incompetent, unworthy and dishonest," and that it is absolutely necessary that they be removed by violent means and others appointed in their means and others appointed in their

sary that they be removed by violent means and others appointed in their stead in order to secure peace and orde stead in order to secure peace and order in these parishes.

Wierras, Grave and serious charges have been preferred against the moral and political character of several State and parochial officers of said parishes, which if proved will be sufficient to deprive them of the positions now filled; and

prive them of the positions now filled; and WHEREAS, It is reported these "Regulators," in the measures employed to carry out their ends, have placed the lives and property of citizens in jeopardy, and the civil authorities are wholly unable to preserve law and order; therefore be it Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President of this body, with instructions to investigate the condition of the alleged disturbed parishes and investigate the charges preferred against certain officials of said parishes, with power to administer oaths and send for persons and papers; and that said committee be further instructed to report thereupon within seventy days from the passage of this resolution.

The act of June 20, 1874, contemplated that the Commissioners should go on and complete, the conteracts already in existence. When they came here they found that the law made it obligatory for them to execute those contracts, and the Board of Audit.

And the Commissioners are contracts and the Board of Audit.

Board of Public Works. It was true that the amount involved in these contracts the Commissioners were bound to execute them. He argued that the plans adopted by the Commissioners were bound to execute them. He argued that the plans adopted by the Commissioners secured to the city practical and useful results. They had done nothing which they had no right to do, and whatever doubts had arisen they had been decided fairly so as to promote the public good. He would be willing to pass a law prohibiting the Board of Audit from issuing any more certificates as the case now stood. Congress had made a bad bargain, and there was no use to whine about it. If \$15,000,000 would cover the indebtedness, Congress ought to limit the amount of 3-65 bonds to that, and repeal the act conferring any power on the Board of Audit.

Mr. Thurman then alluded to the bill was a rise.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29-1 a. M.

For New England and the Middle States, continued warm and cloudy weather, with areas of rain, southeast to southwest winds and a falling baroineter, follower winds and the manufactured with the state of For the Lake Region, areas of rain and snow, followed by a decidedly lower tem-perature, winds shifting to the southwest and northwest and a rising barometer

during the night.

The Ohio is above the danger line a Cincinnati, Louisville and Evansville and will continue to rise.

The Potter Law.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., January 28.—A meeting of the members of the Legisla-ture opposed to the repeal of the Potter law was held at Madison last evening. law was held at Madison last evening Senator Potter and others addressed the meeting. It is stated that there were a sufficient number present to defeat the bill or to repeal the law. Titlens in New York.

New York, January 28.—Mile Titiens who began a brief season of opera this week at the Academy of Music, appeared to night for the third time as Norma Each night the house has been crowded and the prima donna has met with a de

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

London, January 28.—The Government has ordered its steamship Sirius to proceed to Loanda, west coast of Africa, to take aboard Lieutenant Cameron's party, just marched through the Southern and Central part of Africa from the the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic.

The Voice Delta Verita newspaper at Rome noting the report in the English

The Voice Delta Verta newspaper at Rome, noting the report in the English papers of secret negotiations between the Extremists, Anglican clergy and the Vatican, looking to a secession to Rome of the whole body of Ritualists, strenuously denies the existence of any such negotiations. It says there is a powerful, but not secret, movement among the English Protestant clergy to return to the glorious unity of the church. Rev. Frederick George Lee, Vicar of All Saints, Lambetta, to whom the correspondent credited the letter to Archbishop Manning, and the promotion of the petition to the and the promotion of the petition to the Pope on the subject, writes to the Man-chester Guardian, indignantly denying any connection therewith.

TURKEY.

Ragusa, January 28.—Account from Sclavonic sources admit the defeat of the insurgents on the Tribigne road on Wednesday last, but represents that the Turks were in greatly superior numbers. They admit a loss of 150 killed and claim that the Turks lost 130.

SAN SEBASTIAN, January 28.—At Garatamerdi yesterday, the Royalists captured sixty Carlists, one cannon and one mortar. Gen. Loma continues his advance into the interior of Biscay. A battle is imminent in Urloa Valley.

Democratic National Executive Committee.

Washington, January 28.—A meeting of the National Democratic Executive Committee was held at the Arlington Hotel to-night, Augustus Schell, chairman. On motion of Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, it was resolved to begin an early and active organization for the campaign of 1876. Senator Randolph was chosen Vice Chairman, Hon, W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, Treasurer, and A. D. Banks, of Mississippi, present Secretary. Speaker Kerr, Senator Wallace of Pennsylvanna, Gordon of Georgia, and Stevenson of Kentucky, and Representative Launar and others were present.

Boston, January 28.—The authorities of Massachusetts have telegraphed to Representatives Harris and Price, at Washington, asking them to use their influence with the Minister from Holland to induce his government to deliver to our government the body of Winslow, the funditive forcer.

fugitive forger.

Winslow, the Forger.

HAVANA, January 28.—A revolution has broken out in Hayti. The revolutionists are in possession of Jainel. The President has ordered the Foreign Club at Port-Au-Prince to be closed, but U. Simister Bassett, who is President of the Club, has refused to accede to the demand.

Death of an Unknown Man in a Station House.

Columbus, O., January 28.—An unknown man, arrested last night for drunk-enness, died this morning in the station house. The decensed was six feet high, with sandy hair and beard and a very

RALEIGH, N. C., January 28.—Adol-phus Moore, a member of the firm of Hall & Moore, was to-day fatally shot by George W. Swepson, known in connec-tion with the financial history of North

DRUCCISTS.

A CARD, ELAINE

THE FAMILY SAFEGUARD OIL The undersigned, Underwriters of the city of Wheeling, having witnessed the extraordinary tests to which the Elains Oil. manufactured by Mesers. Warden & Conard, of Pittsburgh, was subjected in our presence, hereby express our conviction that it is what it is claused to be, a non-Explosive Oil, and that it is free from the dangerous with the property of the contract of the contraction of th gases which are used, by the use of which naide from petroleum, by the use of which caused so much destruction of life and pro We believe that its introduction into ge will be to the general advantage of the commanies and of the community.

C. H. COLLIER, Fire and Marine Insurance pany.
, Z. SHRIVER, Citizens' Insurance Company.
R. MILLER, Æina Insurance Company.

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